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embargoes; tonnage duties; and port regulations, are the subjects of succeeding chapters. Nearly all of these elicited recurrent legislation by each of the colonies, but any consistent policy even in the individual colony is hard to trace. Revenue appears to have been the paramount consideration in most cases, but the encouragement of home merchants, shipping and industry, appear constantly as minor and often as major objects. The interference, often ineffectual, of England with whatever appeared to counter the functioning of the colonies in her economic policy had continually to be reckoned with.

A scanty chapter on the Revolutionary and Confederation periods and a general summary finish the book. Dr. Giesecke's review of the mass of colonial acts seems very complete and painstaking. Copious specific citations and a good bibliography aid in making the volume a handbook of facts quite indispensable to students of our commercial and particularly of our tariff history.

LEE BIDGOOD.

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Mémoires et Documents pour Servir à l'Histoire du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Publiéés sous la direction de JULIEN HAYEM. (Paris: Hachette et Cie. 1911. Pp. xii, 252. 7.50 fr.)

Published under a title almost identical with that of the two volumes of Fagniez, this book provides a welcome continuation of his well-known collection, beginning in the sixteenth century, where he leaves off, and continuing even into the nineteenth. The two works differ, however, not only in the periods covered, but also in the spirit and method. Fagniez published his documents as an aid to the study and teaching of history, and, for the most part, let his texts speak for themselves. The editors who have collaborated in the present volume have their eyes as much on the problems of the present as on the facts of the past; they have chosen broad topics bearing on the origins of the modern industrial organization, and have selected and rearranged the material of the archives so that they offer, in most cases, historical essays rather than the bare documents.

Guitard writes on the woolen industry in Languedoc, with some very interesting illustrations of provincial regulations which were

independent of, and in some cases antedated, the national regulation of manufactures; "Colbert n'inventa rien," he says in this connection. Mathieu contributes notes on industry in Limousin, chiefly when Turgot was the *intendant* of the province; and Hayem writes on strikes of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, and on French commerce in the Mediterranean during the latter part of the seventeenth century. This last essay is another blow to Colbert's reputation, for Hayem uses the archives of foreign relations to prove, against Masson's view, that the Mediterranean commerce of the French at the time was burdened with unusual difficulties and restrictions. Short articles cover a Brazilian festival celebrated at Rouen in 1550, and an interesting code of regulations adopted in a Parisian jewelry factory in 1809, and published here in facsimile. The longest single text printed is Bignon's memoir of 1698 on Picardy; and even of this the editor has wisely chosen to reproduce in its entirety only the portion describing the manufactures of the province, printing Boulainvilliers' summary of the remainder.

There is an intimation in the preface of the volume that it may be followed by others of a similar character; any student of modern economic history who reads the book and realizes the value of its contents will certainly hope that this may be the case.

CLIVE DAY.

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Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben. By WERNER SOMBART.
(Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot. 1911. Pp. xxvi, 476.
9 m.)

This is a very important work, and one which no student of Jewish history or of economic history in general can afford to ignore. The position, attainments and anti-Jewish leanings of the writer (the latter being obvious in some unsympathetic chapters in this very work) command for his conclusions not merely careful consideration, but a large measure of acceptance, for they are based upon a thorough study of hundreds of specialized, little-known books and monographs in almost every language. The author explains that he came to write this work because, when undertaking the preparation of a new edition of his "Modern Capitalism," he became convinced that Jewish participation in